

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF INDIANA  
SOUTH BEND DIVISION

GRADY T. BOBBITT,

Petitioner,

v.

CAUSE NO. 3:20-CV-1027-JD-MGG

SHERIFF,

Respondent.

OPINION AND ORDER

Grady T. Bobbitt, a prisoner without a lawyer, filed a habeas petition to challenge his detention at the St. Joseph County Jail. On September 8, 1975, the St. Joseph Superior Court sentenced him to imprisonment for life for armed robbery resulting in serious bodily injury. In 2015, he was released on parole, and, on June 20, 2017, a parole officer told him that he successfully completed his term of parole. On March 5, 2020, a parole officer told him that his parole discharge had been rescinded and to resume monthly reporting. On July 17, 2020, he was arrested and is now being held for violating the terms of his parole pending charges of driving under the influence.<sup>1</sup> Pursuant to Section 2254 Habeas Corpus Rule 4, the court must dismiss the petition “[i]f it plainly appears from the petition and any attached exhibits that the petitioner is not entitled to relief in the district court.”

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<sup>1</sup> According to the State court docket, Bobbitt faces criminal charges for driving while intoxicated and driving while suspended in the Marshall Superior Court, though it is unclear precisely how this proceeding relates to the allegations in the habeas petition. *State v. Bobbitt*, 50D02-2006-F6-000163, available at <https://public.courts.in.gov/mycase/>.

Before considering the merits of habeas claims, the court must ensure that the petitioner has exhausted all available remedies in State court. 28 U.S.C. § 2254(b)(1)(A); *Lewis v. Sternes*, 390 F.3d 1019, 1025 (7th Cir. 2004). Under Indiana law, individuals may challenge their parole revocation by filing the appropriate petition in State court. *See e.g., Harrison v. Knight*, 127 N.E.3d 1269, 1271 (Ind. Ct. App. 2019); *Hardley v. State*, 893 N.E.2d 740, 742-43 (Ind. Ct. App. 2008); *Mills v. State*, 840 N.E.2d 354, 357 (Ind. Ct. App. 2006). They may also challenge their sentence calculations in the same manner. *Willet v. State*, 151 N.E.3d 1274, 1278 (Ind. App. 2020); *Hardley*, 893 N.E.2d at 742-43. Because Bobbitt concedes that he did not present his claims to the State courts at any level, the court finds that he has failed to exhaust his available State court remedies.

When dismissing a habeas corpus petition because it is unexhausted, “[a] district court [is required] to consider whether a stay is appropriate [because] the dismissal would effectively end any chance at federal habeas review.” *Dolis v. Chambers*, 454 F.3d 721, 725 (7th Cir. 2006). Based on the allegations in the habeas petition, it appears that the one-year limitations period for federal habeas review began to accrue when the parole officer informed Bobbitt of his parole status on March 5, 2020. *See* 28 U.S.C. § 2244(d)(1)(D). Dismissing this case will not effectively end his chance at habeas corpus review because he will have ample time to return to this court after he exhausts his claim in State court. Therefore, a stay is not appropriate for this case.

Pursuant to Section 2254 Habeas Corpus Rule 11, the court must consider whether to grant or deny a certificate of appealability. To obtain a certificate of appealability when the court dismisses a petition on procedural grounds, the petitioner

must show that reasonable jurists would find it debatable (1) whether the court was correct in its procedural ruling and (2) whether the petition states a valid claim for denial of a constitutional right. *Slack v. McDaniel*, 529 U.S. 473, 484 (2000). Here, there is no basis for finding that jurists of reason would debate the correctness of this procedural ruling or for encouraging him to proceed further in federal court until Bobbitt has exhausted his claims in State court.

For these reasons, the court:

(1) DISMISSES without prejudice the petition (ECF 1) pursuant to Rule 4 of the Rules Governing Section 2254 Cases because the claims are unexhausted;

(2) DENIES Grady T. Bobbitt a certificate of appealability pursuant to Section 2254 Habeas Corpus Rule 11; and

(3) DIRECTS the clerk to close this case.

SO ORDERED on December 16, 2020

/s/JON E. DEGUILIO  
CHIEF JUDGE  
UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT